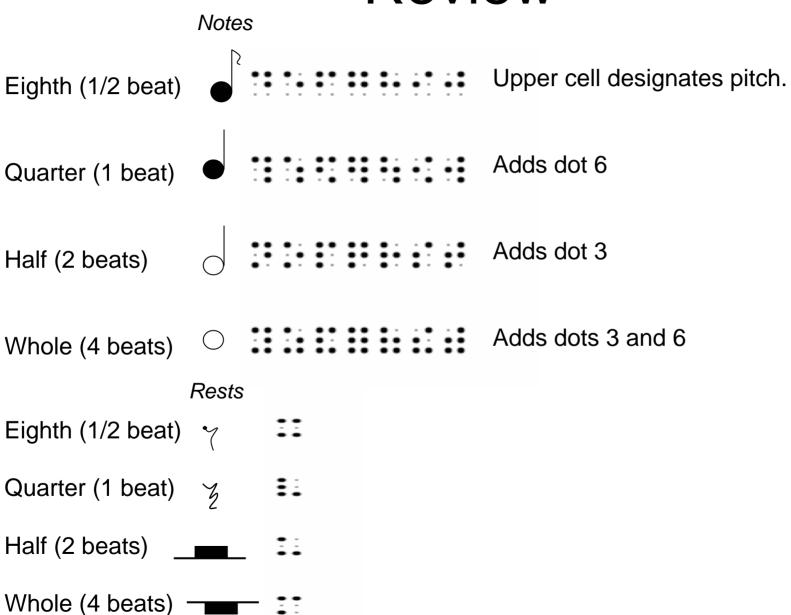
Lesson 4b

Time Signatures

Overheads

Review



Just a suggestion.

If you are not confident in your note reading, have the local music teacher write out the pitches for you.



Numbers

Time Signatures: The top number represents the amount of counts (beats) per measure, the bottom represents the note that gets the count.

Used for Quarter

Used for Eighth

Used for Whole

Used for Half

(16ths, 32nds, 64ths, and 128ths notes can also represent the note that gets the count.)

Other Time Signatures

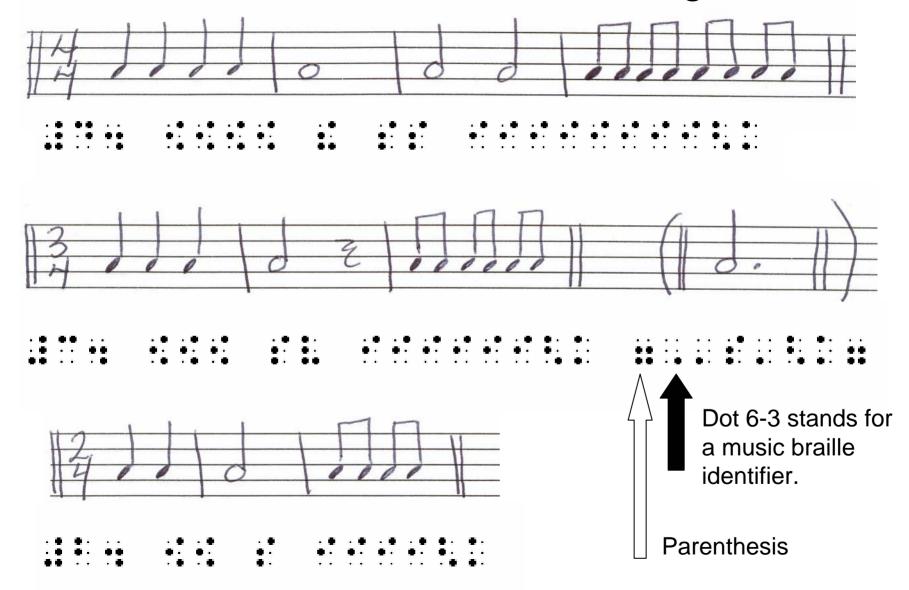




Cut Time = 2/2 (Has the same amount of counts as a 4/4 measure, but is conducted and pulsed differently.)



A look at music in different Time Signatures

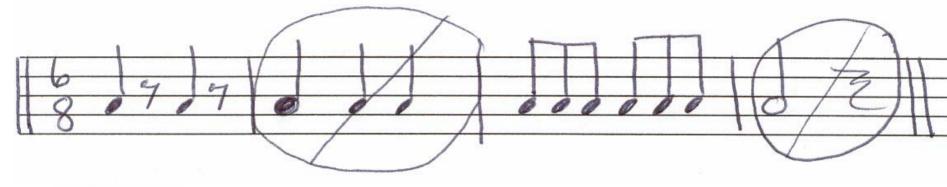


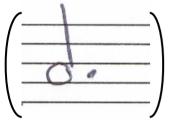




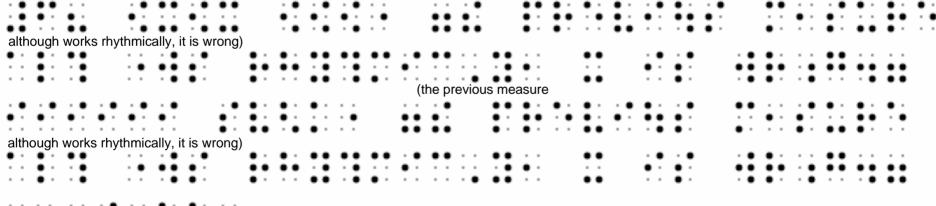


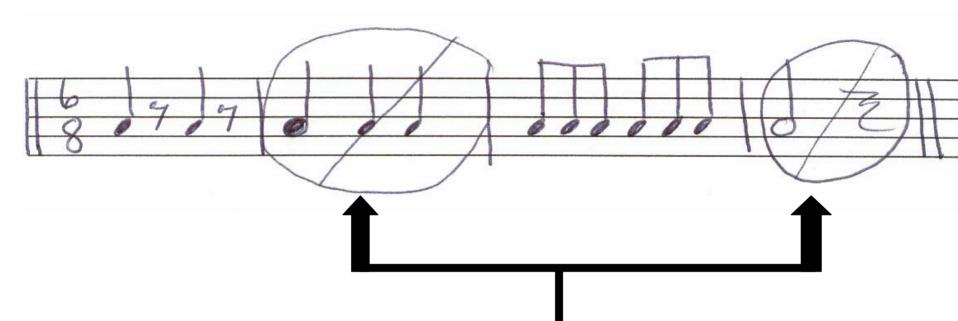






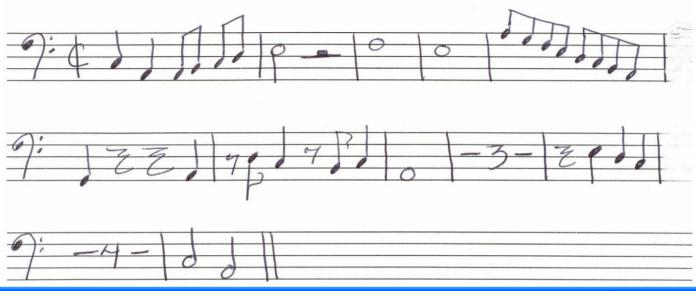
(the previous measure

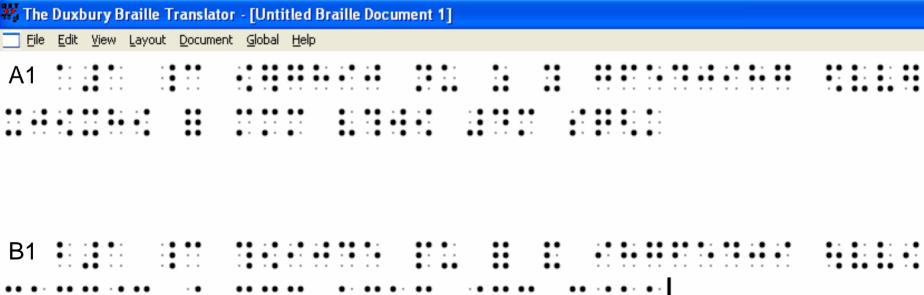




Although these measures metronomically fit, they would not be used in standard music. However, in 20th century music anything goes.

Which of the following transcription is correct?





Notice: The rhythm is exact in both examples, the transcriber brailled the first example (A1) as if the print were written in treble clef, and the second one (B1) is at the proper bass clef pitch.

